has written a criticism or an estimate of a

musician why doesn't the Republican say

The effort for novelty and unconven-

tionality in the obituary addresses deliv-

ered in Congress is seldom more manifest

than in the opening of the Hon. HENRY

. SMITH's remarks upon the death of one

" Mr. Speaker, when the hammer fell closing the

nortal career of ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP, from the

We cannot say that the figure is felicitous

NO DESIGNS ON WEST INDIES.

Denials From Germany That She Is Looking

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- The repetition of

stories that Germany is endeavoring to

acquire sites for coaling and naval stations

purchase. Some fear was expressed at the time that if the islands were not sold to

Administration deemed them worthy

the subject, developed some interesting details in regard to the character and exten-of the professions previously made by Ger

many. Not only were assurances given by the German Ambassador to the Secretary

for Islands for Naval Stations.

Tenth Congressional district of Michigan," &c.

to this community.

so in English?

of his colleagues:

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month .. DAILY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month THE SUN. New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Gosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they muct in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Poor Bustness.

The virulent outburst against the President by the Right Rev. BENJAMIN J. KEILEY, Catholic Bishop of Savannah. was probably not wholly inspired by the fact that the speaker was the orator for the Confederate Decoration Day. There was unconscious imitation in it.

Some weeks ago the Hon. HENRY WAT-TERSON, Democrat and party piatform maker, of Kentucky, began slanging the President as a " Bronco Buster " and a Cowboy.

Last week the Hon. EDWARD WARD CARMACK, Democratic Senator from Tennessee, started the Watterson policy in the Senate and bombarded the President with the Watterson ammunition.

And now Bishop KEILEY, evidently a speaker of no trifling partisanship, gives vent to his feelings in a somewhat similar

Politically, this attack upon Mr. Roose-VELT need not be expected to damage him, or his party through him. But crease of the cadets at Annapolis. for our part, we think that it would be in better Auste not to assail the President | The Three Phases of Senator Teller. of the United States in this manner.

Dr. Burchard Recalled.

he burning of the Rresbyterian church in Thote with street, on Sunday evening, has a peculiar national interest because of the celes rated " Rum, Romanism and Rebellion a reech of the Rev. Dr. BURCH-ARD, its foun der and first pastor, in the Blaine campal gn of 1884.

In 1845 wbel this church was established Presbytarians were the most numerous and the dominant element among the religious communions of New York. The pear before came the Irish famine, with its consequence of the great and long-ontinued Irish imgave to the Roman Catholic Church in New York the first place in the numbers of its adherents. But already that immigration had been large relatively to the past. As early as 1835 an attempt was made in New York to make a party on the basis of "native American"

In 1844, or the year before the foundation of Dr. BUBCHARD'S Presbyterian church, the city had been carried by the Native Americans" in an election for Mayor. The same party had been successful in Philadelphia, where in a riot several lives were lost and two Roman Catholic churches were destroyed. In 1850 the great growth of the Irish immigration fanned the flame of native American animosity still more, and the Know Nothing movement was organised and seemed for the time being of portentous political significance.

Dr. BURCHARD had grown up under the influence of this bitter anti-foreign and anti-Catholic excitement. He hated the Pope with a holy hatred, and in that feeling he represented the passionate sentiment of the majority of Protestants. No one who has been reared in this period of religious peace and good will can have any conception of the violence of the Protestant prejudice against Catholies at that time. Even prognostications of civil war because of the Catholic invasion were frequent.

Not even Ritualism had appeared in Protestantism. The Episcopal churches of the town were relatively simple in their services; the Low Church element was predominant. The Rev. Dr. Tyng had come to St. George's Church in 1844. and had made himself the most famous of the Episcopal preachers of New York. Services such as those which are now : piscopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin. for example, would almost have provoked a Protestant riot, and would have matheticism had not come in

When, therefore, a week before the isters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, poor. narrow-minded Dr. BURCHARD simply sted the motive of his present tactios: Confession, to which he gave unquest and at course see have to accept what the majority tioning allegiance, was "that Antichrist, of the committee and was proper. that man of sin and son of perdition "

conviction in his Illaine speech Dr. BURCHARD had been selected to stry and conventional interance. His so some timass into confusion. Forthwith it was rado, in his future relations.

had " break " of poor far Monestano was . in black and white to hold our own hands the note come of the defeat of his distance off and establish a free described and Neither was the " tub-pendent " move poveries republic ment against late in the Republican | Recountry, as we showed yesterday party the efficient cause for his loss by from the somerous second of his conthat revolt was fully compensated for fromine and administrate dampary, saw. in the accessions of Hemocratic support; during a secret season of the Committee on account of it. Mr Brance lost the on Belations with Cuba, the same Mr. Finite of New York by about micros: Texture appeared as the advocace of the liquided votes only; but about the same policy of continuing to exert political simulator had been lost to him in Oncids, suffuence in the island after netensibly rounty, a Republican stronghold which lastting up as independent and according

quarrel he had had with Senator Roscoz | Cuban affairs in return for trade con-CONKLING. More than that number of votes were distracted from him by the political treachery of the notorious JOHN Y. MCKANE in the Gravesend district of Kings county. When to these was added the effect produced by the blunder of Dr. BURCHARD he was gone surely; but it is very doubtful if that folly alone would have beaten him, for the Catholics knew that Dr. BURCHARD did not represent the sentiments of Mr. BLAINE, whose general friendliness to the Catholic Church was well understood.

Dr. BURCHARD, however, made by that speech a fame which will go down in our political history. He linked his name with one of the most exciting of American campaigns for the election of a President, a campaign of momentous consequence to the Democratic party. Perhaps poor Dr. Burchard served his party well, in the long run, in contributing to the defeat of Mr. BLAINE and the election of Mr. CLEVELAND, and certainly he helped to bring eventual discomfiture to the Democracy, a political school which he hated with an unappeasable hatred bred in him from child-

The Navy. In saying that the increase in the Navy recommended by the House Naval Committee, of two battleships and two armored cruisers, is little enough, we don't think of reflecting upon the committee. Those gentlemen have doubtless based their programme on their estimate of the temper of the House.

The ships recommended might be doubled or trebled without exceeding the number indicated by good sense or by naval developments in other countries. And particularly judicious is the provision for more officers, through the in-

The resolution of inquiry originally proposed by Senator Teller contemplated much more than an investigation of the charge that the American Sugar Refining Company owns nearly the entire sugar crop of the island. Beyond this specific charge, and beyond the other statement that a large number of citizens of the United States have acquired large holdings of cane-producing lands in Cuba, Mr. TELLER's resolution provided for the Committee on Relations with Cuba, of which he is a member, this further job:

" To report in addition thereto what is the normal cost of making sugar in the Island of Cuba, and, also, if any concessions shall be made in the way of a migration to this count y, which rapidly | reduction of the duty on sugar coming from Cuba into the United States, what concessions should be made by the Government of Cuba, about to be established, on articles produced in the United States and exported into said island of Cuba, in order to make a reciprocal and equitable arrangement as to exports to Cuba and imports therefrom to the United States "

It is obvious that this would have opened up a range of inquiry covering not only the whole subject of sugar production in Cuba but also everything pertaining to our trade relations with Cuba and the principles and philosophy of reciprocity in general. Such an investigation, pending definite action on the bill now before the Senate, might easily have been stretched out by Mr. TELLER and his accomplices until the end of the session. It meant an effective blockade of all measures of relief for Cuba. It postponed reciprocity legislation until the Colorado kalends. It knocked President ROOSEVELT'S urgent recommenda tion on the head.

We are not afraid of being accused of injustice to Mr. TELLER when we express the opinion that this was exactly what he wanted to do. The large and ostentatious interest in the welfare of Cuba which he has been displaying for the past four years has suddenly been transferred to the beet fields of the State which sends him to Washington. MARTI and MACEO and GARCIA and GOMEZ have been superseded by OXNARD as the object of his hero worship.

On Friday, the Committee on Relations with Cuba, through Mr. PLATT, of Connecticut, reported back Mr. TELLER's obstructive resolution shorn of most of its capacity for prolonged delay. The field of inquiry was narrowed down to the specific charge of Sugar Trust ownership of the present crop. While to this accepted as a matter of course at the extent Mr. TELLER has succeeded in serving Mr. OXNARD in the matter of delay, the larger programme of obstruction and postponement which the horrified the Episcopalians as " Papist original resolution was designed to acmurameries." The period of religious complish is defeated to his undisguised

dissatisfaction. Mr. TELLER's disappointment was reelection of 1884, there was a reception vealed in his remarks on Saturday, when to James G. Blaine by Protestant min- the curtailed resolution passed the Senate, and at the same time he exhib-

expressed in his speech of welcome the - I wish to say that it is the resolution in part fierce anti-Catholic feeling which had watch I introduced. It is not send I cointed and been bried in him. In his eyes, the Pope, what I mink we are entitled to have, but it is all to use the words of the Westminster the economics were willing that we should have

" I wish to refer to a matter a fittle personal to and he could not or he would not hide his ment make he a winess before the Committee in Wins and Means to the House to the effect that I bed stated that the best-stages pleaturers of calc cielives the address of welcome mercit rate sident need any duly as all for their protecbecause he was the oldest minister run . . , I min to stop must representably present, and no one expected from the tow I have ever and anymore that the contrado constrable apealor other than a rather too ever protective not exist to cast a daty

flum, Romanism and Rebellion ' range - We have now witnessed three aspects markper offy and three Republican poli- of the Hon Herny M. Trainn, of Colo-

roads a competen my against the Rep. First, the inventor of the scoler of philican cardidate, and indoubtedly it discintrated intentions, the author of slid Mr. Biletter serious signification in the libe so-ratiod Tellar resolution of 1898. FABRYSISE for actions; Mr. Station's amignit, the statesman who demanded that her supported term many (Atholics for wer went to war with lipson to like If remot be said, however, that that grate Cobs we should piedge cornelies

cessions for Cuba's benefit Thirdly, this same Mr. TELLER throws Cuba and her distress and her urgent needs, and her liberties and our commercial opportunities and every other consideration to the dogs, enlists under the beet-red banner of OXNARD, and is assigned to the command of the department of obstruction and delay at the Senate end of the Capitol.

Any one of these three attitudes of Senator TELLER during the past four years would be perfectly legitimate and respectable, if assumed with sincerity and consistently maintained. Taking the three together, respectable is hardly the word for them.

The Cut Wires.

The importance of the telephone in commercial and domestic affairs need not be described to present in its true color the kind of lawlessness just indulged in by strikers formerly in the employ of the New York Telephone Company in the borough of The Bronx.

These men wanted more money, and being unable to obtain it from their employers, they coolly destroyed what of their property they could lay their hands on. That is, they cut the telephone

wires in their district. Between the lineman's nippers used under such circumstances and the club which the tramp brandishes on the highway we see no essential difference. But that is not the whole. These strikers cut off the people living in Nyack and Dobbs Ferry from communication with New York. Financial loss, or even domestic calamity, may easily have been the consequence of this sudden deprivation.

The full law provides no punishment too great for parties guilty of this out-

The Metric System for America.

A bill before Congress making compulsory the use of the metric system in all departments of the Government, except in completing the survey of public lands, after July 1 next, has recently been the subject of exceptionally interesting discussion.

Lord KELVIN appeared before the committee last week to argue in favor of the bill, the purport of which he has long urged on the British Government. He does not advocate the immediate use of the metric system, however, but believes that a certain length of time must be allowed in which the public may become familiar with it. Many other men prominent in scientific and manufacturing life have appeared before the committee. Their testimony in regard to the adoption of the metric system falls into two classes. The men of science-chemists, mineralogists, and those in similar businesses-think that the change should be made compulsorily as soon as possible; those who manufacture and produce, while they admit that the metric system has many advantages over the present complicated systems in use, look at the matter from the point of view of the accountant, and do not want an immediate change. In fact, they do not want the use of the metric system made compulsory; they would like to have the system made more familiar to the public. but wish to use the English system alongside of the metric system, whenever it is more convenient.

Mr. McFarland, acting Vice-President machines to the new system, taking up especially the Standard American screws, used all over the world. Were the metric system adopted, the standardization of screws, bolts and nuts would be destroyed; even if the French system should be imposed only after a lapse of years. there would be considerable expense in making the change. Naval Constructor LINNARD agreed with him, pointing out the need that would exist for replacing at once all the machinery in the navy vards; and Admiral MELVILLE, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, dwelt on that necessity as a reason for not making the

change compulsory at once. Mr. McFarland said that the general superintendent of the Westinghouse company, who had been an apprentice in Germany when the metric system was adopted there, is opposed to its establishment here. On the other hand, another German was referred to who also had been at work when the change was made in Germany; he was quoted as say-

ing that it was made without difficulty. at a certain date a system of weights on and measures hitherto practically unknown to the public, is certainly not easy of solution; it is made more difficult by the fact that since Germany adopted can pass before July 1, 1907, the question tant, at which the metric system abound he made the legal attandard, and of means to be taken by the forceroment to make the people familiar with its more This latter posts scene not to !

A pertinenal of this city who has for some their Weboott Kandergarine at he yay feet opening accept, in anestroly of his shoughter, our put green to the New York Kinder gue on Association the sum of \$40,000 as on ondownment in severe the communes of the search in prosperious. This is the first hundergarten to be thus sudomed in how tork though these are gone and emiliamente in officer American cities, and it is as: diagother commendable baneforms H mental that lifty poor children who get too is one by assumed he would have cut- forceroment there as the promoter of young for the public actions, will be tentered forced to an according to the promoter of another public to be trivially install, install

and industrious; to discriminate between right and wrong, so that they may become An English Device That Is Full of Warilke better citizens. In certain parts of Nev York the conditions are such that the chil-

efforts to produce a motor vehicle dren at the most impressionable period of which shall be useful for defensive purposes life learn much that is undesirable, and rein war have resulted in England in the ceive evil impressions and form bad habits production of what is known as the Simms that cost the State great sums of money in motor war car, which, it is believed by milithe care of them as paupers and criminals later in life. There are here more than one tary men, is by far the most valuable mahundred thousand children of kindergarten chine of the sort yet constructed, from a

Externally, the machine resembles some-Boston. Philadelphia and the cities of the Far West are greatly in advance of us in this what the hull of a boat. It is completely work. This endowment is the more important because it directs attention to a penevolence of the highest practical value THOMAS TUPPER gives in the Musical Record and Review an appreciation of HAROLD BAUKE, the A vile use of the word. It leads one to expect a beslobbering which usually turns pom, with turret mountings. Ammuniout to be a bespattering. If Mr. THOMAS TUPPER instead of singing for his supper

parent that if the armor were riveted direct to the frame, the vibration which would result from running over rough roads would be likely to loosen the rivets and cause trouble; so, to obviate such a contingency the armor was attached by means of four heavy, semi-elliptical springs, onto which it is hung by the use of brackets. These springs are mounted on steel trestles, which in turn are securely fastened to the main frame. The fact that the armor is not rigidly fixed, but is allowed more or less movement, both laterally and lengthwise, will it is claimed greatly increase its inc.

The frame of the car is rectangular and is built of heavy steel channels of U section, tied, stayed and braced so as to be perfectly rigid. It is 17 feet long, 6 feet and 2 inches wide and 6 feet and 2 inches high, and will suppport a maximum load of twelve tons.

in the West Indies is not disturbing the Administration in any degree, although twelve tons.

The car is propelled by a sixteen-horse-power four-cylinder engine of the Daimler type. It is fitted with the Simms-Bosch magneto ignition and timing gear, and also with a speed gear, which are carried on a special frame. The engine may be driven either by gasolene or "heavy" oil, as was the case with the large motor vehicles which were tested by the British War Office some time ago at Aldershot. The speed gear referred to permits the car to travel at the rate of one and one-half miles, three miles, five miles or nine miles per hour. within less than a year such reports gave rise to some uneasiness here. The more recent reports that Germany was endeavoring to secure the Danish West Indies gained some credence, although the United States Government understood perfectly that it would have the first chance to make the the United States Germany would not hesitate, despite the Monroe doctrine, to secure them for the purpose of establishing a naval base, and so persistent were the reports that the Kalser was anxious to obtain a foothold in the West Indies and elsewhere on this hemisphere that the Administration docemed them wasthy of miles, five miles or nine miles per hour, as may be desired. Its speed may at any time, however, be increased 75 per cent. by the use of an accelerator provided for tha

purpose.

The speed is regulated by two levers, each of which controls two speed movements. A third lever governs the forward and backward movement of the car and the gear is ward movement to the car and the gear is The latest story is that German capitalists have made arrangements to secure sites for coaling stations in Hayti, and an investigation made to-day, while showing that the Government had no information on

the German Ambassador to the Secretary of State that his Government had no distance that his Government had no distance and so informed the President. It was learned to-day that in addition to these assurances, conveyed in the name of Emperor William and the German Foreign Office, the Emperor himself had broached the subject to Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador at Berlin, and emphasized what had been said by his emissary in Washington. To make more positive what he had said he added these words:

"We do not want so much as one little bit of an island." of an island. In view of these assurances, particularly that contained in the remark of Emperor William just quoted, the Government feels no uneasiness over the renewal of the re-

DECLINES TO SURRENDER KRATZ Mexico Insists on Reciprocity in Extradi-

ports that Germany is endeavoring to ac-quire a foothold in this part of the world, either directly or indirectly.

WASHINGTON, April 28.-The State Deof the Westinghouse company, pointed | partment is making every effort to effect the | to supply the waste of the body and give out the expense that would have to be extradition from Mexico of Charles Kratz, the necessary heat and energy to the system, Guadalajara, Mexico, on complaint of the Department, and is held there. As accepting a bribe is not an extraditable offence under the treaty between Mexico and the United States, the Mexican Governand the United States, the Mexican Government was asked to surrender Kratz as an act of grace. Mexico readily assented to this, but made it conditional on reciprocity in extradition cases by this Government. As the State Department cannot surrender an alleged offender to any foreign Government unless there is a specific treaty stipulation covering the crime charged, the promise suggested could not be given to Mexico, which has therefore declined to extradite Kratz. The negotiations have been resumed, however, and it is believed that Kratz will eventually be surrendered to the Governor of Missouri. surrendered to the Governor of Missouri.

The Color of Horses. To the Editor of The Sen-Ser. The two from the diet.

To the Editor of The Sen-Ser. The two Prof. Wiley said it seemed probable presents of a gray horse produced by rents, neither of which is gray, are doubtas both mythical, as one certainly is. Molly orton, 2.30, a gray mare, he finds in the ar book to be by the brown horse Banker thechild But the year book is wrong, as he will find if he turns to the Register, Vol 1 here Banker Rothschild is registered (No The question of imposing compulsorily be by Black Hawk McGregor, a roan horse. of Polka, a chestnut mure. I find by Register (Vol. 5, No. 5322) that Black Hawk McGregor was probably less than two years old when his color was named for regis ration Most grays would be in the roan stage at that age or even a year later the fact that since Germany adopted his daughter Amberion was a true gray and his daughter Amberion was a true gray and out of a chestout mure. It is pretty eafe betthe whole modern development of electricity having occurred since 1877, and the chief growth of the machinery trade having been since that time, so that the difficulty experienced then would not be comparable to that caused now that the comparable to that caused now that there are sixty different ' inches' in the control of the point of the commercial science have been taken, ting that black black McGregor, though

A Kard Szon: Michel Pine.

really would goest to be, therefore, the - To sur Euros of The Euros in Anna separter choice of a date not too near or too disc. main a feet particulate errors to an accordant description with a same-scale main I always account a cut states appearance from 1 the sun states Annex premented stard to the communities: | Assert because it solves as are late to the feeling and tion just home maintaining the Frances. The gain into its my some horizon value as my

According to the star of the s

AN AUTOMOBILE FORT.

Promise. practical point of view

encircled by a coat of Vickers steel armor one-quarter of an inch thick, and its sides are virtually unscalable. In length it measures 28 feet, and is 8 feet wide and taxes, &c., and \$62,406,665 for materials 10 feet high. The bottom edge of the armor is 18 inches above the road level. The car is provided with a ram at both ends. Its armament consists of two automatic quick-firing Maxim guns and a pomtion is carried in either end of the car. In building this machine a novel plan was hit upon for securing the armor plate to the framework of the car. It was ap-

will, it is claimed, greatly increase its im-penetrability. If struck by a projectile, the armor will swing back, as it were, through a space of a few inches, or until it is checked by what are termed "distance

ward movement of the car and the gear is arranged so as to make possible all four of the rates of speed named, no matter which way the car proceeds. Braking facilities are also provided whereby the machine going at top speed may be brought to a standstill within eight yards. Four persons are required to man the car, although there is ample room inside of it for several more. There are comparatively few roads in England upon which it is said this car could not go; and consequently, its inventor.

England upon which it is said this car could not go; and consequently, its inventor believes that he has psoduced an extremely valuable agent not only for defending points on the coast in case of attack, but also for quelling street mobs. Moreover, there appears to be no good reason why the machine should not be extremely useful in general warfare.

USE MORE CEREALS AS FOOD. Prof. Wiley Says They Contain More Actual Nourishment Than Beef.

WASHINGTON, April 28.-Prof. H. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, in a discussion to-day called forth by the present prevailing high price of beef, earnestly advocated the more general use of cereals as food. Prof. Wiley said that without going into the question of price, Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye and rice contained, so far as actual nourishment was concerned, everything necessary one of the St. Louis councilmen charged with and said it was very well known that men accepting bribes. Kratz was arrested at nourished very extensively on cereals were capable of the hardest and most enduring manual labor. Meats were quickly digested and furnished an abundance of energy soon after consumption, but were not retained in the digestive organism long enough to sustain permanent muscular exertion. On the other hand, cereal foo were more slowly digested, furnished the energy necessary to digestion and the the energy necessary to digestion and the vital functions in a more uniform manner, and were thus better suited to sustain hard manual labor for a long period of time.

The workingmen of the country, Prof. Wiley said, should consider this point and accustom themselves more and more to the use of cereals in their foods. When propused and served, they were, he

use of cereals in their foods. When properly prepared and served, they were, he said, palatable as well as nutritious, and their judicious use would tend to diminish the craving for meats, which, however, it was not advisable to exclude entirely

that the prices of meat, now abnormally high, would never again descend to as low a point as was reached a few years ago, and that the condition which now confronted the American people was, there-fore, one of considerable permanency and should be met and considered as such

Congress of Commerce at Ostend.

An international Congress of Commerce and Industry will be held at Ostend in Beigium from Aug. 26 to Aug. 30 inclusive. It is an outcome of the congress held in Paris at the time of the last exposition. Among the questions to be discussed are "Treatics of Commerce," "Maximum and Minimum Tariffs," "The Most Favored Nation't lause," "Can Economic or Legal Matters Be Included in Commercial Treatics as Well as Questions of Customs?" "The Protection Questions of Customs? "The Protection of Commercial and Industrial Property." Old Age Pensions," and so forth Information will be given by the Secretary Mr. E. Karcher, 19 Boulevard Léopold.

Aregand sinted.

When due to give marked an enables size along. Minimals or to include an area because as thought or to include the same are size as a second size.

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OUR SILK INDUSTRY.

881.082,201 Invested in 488 Establishments -Value of Product, \$107.256,278. WASHINGTON, April 28 .- The Census Bueau to-day issued a report on silk manufacture in the United States in 1900, prepared under the direction of Franklin Allen of New York, Secretary of the Silk Association of America. It shows a capital of \$81,082,201 invested in the 483 establishments engaged in the industry. The value of products is returned at \$107,256,258, to produce which involved an outlay of \$3,134,352 for salaries of officials, clerks, &c.; \$20,982,194 for wages, \$10,264,208 for cellaneous expenses, including rent,

used, mill supplies, freight and fuel. Silk manufacture in the United States the report says, has shown a marked development since the census of 1890. It has taken its place as one of the leading industries of the nation and along several lines has established its independence of foreign competition, due chiefly to the enterprise of the manufacturer, the perfection and reliability of his machinery and the wise restriction of importation during the less prosperous period of the development of the industry. In the items of capital, wages, materials and products the industry has maintained a

constant increase from 1850 to 1900. The value of products in 1900 was nearly sixty times as great as it was in 1850. In broad slik fabrics the domestic production in 1900 was 67.3 per cent. of the total estimated consumption of such goods America now produces \$5 per cent. of the annual consumption of silk ribbons, the value of imported ribbons representing only 15 per cent. The tables show a production of \$,970,933 yards of velvete and plushes made in the United States by cover-loom wearing in the census year.

plushes made in the United States by power-loom weaving in the census year, with a value of \$4,959,971, which is 55.5 per cent. of the annual consumption.

The five leading States in silk manufacture at the last three censuses were New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, In 1900 New York had twelve establishments, with a capital of \$9,800,207, and the value of products was \$12,707,246; 136,703 spindles and 5,268 looms were in operation in the State in 1900.

SAFE LIBRARY SITE BLASTING Fifty Camera Flends Disappointed When the Contractor's Attack Began.

Some of the residents of Fortieth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues who removed their glassware, bric-a-brac and china to storage warehouses lest it be de-stroyed by the blasting begun yesterday to remove the rock for the foundation of the new public library, felt last night that it was a needless precaution. Contractor Dempsey kept up blasting all day yet the shock of the explosions was not sufficient to jar anything along the block. One of the physicians living close to the spot where the blasting was begun had a difficult operation to perform yesterday on the eye of a patient. He could not postpone the operation and he wanted to perform it in his own office, where the equipment for the work was complete. He asked Mr. Dempesy to inform him a few minutes before each blast so that he might suspend the operation until the patient's nerves and his own had recovered from the

was due to the impression that the whole 2,500 yards of rock was to be blasted at once. Two months will be occupied in the work.
The contractor said last night that he did
not believe the residents would be troubled or their property injured.

The size of the charges is regulated by the Burcau of Combustibles. The men who handle the explosives have to pass a strict examination and the contractor is under \$20,000 bond to protect property

shock. The explosions were so light that the patient was not disturbed in the least. Much of the alarm felt by the residents

owners against loss.

One thousand persons, a dozen policemen, and fifty men with cameras were on hand when the first blast was fired. They expected to see windows shattered and foundations shaken. Mr. Dempsey said that most of them seemed really disappeared to the common stilled.

pointed that no one was killed HORNED OWL EATS PARK BIRDS.

Be Caught or Shot. A Russian horned owl, which is described by those who saw it as being as large as an engle, took up its abode in Central Park a few days ago and has eluded all attempts to capture it. Several menageric keepers were hunting in the Park yesterday with nets attached to long poles in an effort to make the bird a captive and thus stop its depredation on the song birds and squir-

reis.

The owl was first seen by a visitor, who reported to Director John W. Smith of the menagerie that it had taken a rabbit into menagerie that it had taken a rabbit into the top of a tall tree and eaten it. A Park employee also saw it attack a flock of black-birds and carry one into a treetop. Mr. Smith thinks that the owl may have been brought to this country from Russia. If it cannot be captured within a few days will probably be shot, to prevent it from destroying the song birds.

The Bievele Eccoming Popular Again to Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- The discarded bicycle is becoming popular again with fashionable people in Washington. The craze when first started took hold here stronger than in any place in the United States, owing to the fact that almost every street in the District of Columbia is cov-ered with smooth asphalt payement. It had its day, however, and during the past few years bicycles have been used only as the means of getting from one place to another in harry. Some of the ultra fashionable folics of Washington have taken up the wheel again. Franch new wheels have been purchased, new bicyco-suits ordered, and evidently the blooder orse and the automobile are again to have a popular rival

NATIONAL GUARD ORDERS.

New York and Brooklyn Regiments Designated for Duty at State Camp. ALBANY, April 28.-The annual cam order issued to the National Guard to-da by Major-Gen. Roe designates the follow ing New York and Brooklyn organization for a tour of duty at the Peekskill Camp this season: May 31 to June 7, the Ninti and Twelfth regiments; June 7 to 14, the Sixty-ninth and Forty-seventh regiments June 14 to 21, the Fourteenth and Twenty

third regiments; June 21 to 28, the Seventyfirst Regiment. The Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo is designated for a tour of field service beginning on one Saturday and closing on the pert, the details to be hereafter arranged, and the Third Battery is detailed

for a tour of field service on Long Island from June 21 to 28.

Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith, First Brigade is assigned to duty at the State Camp from May 81 to June 14, and Brig.
Gen. James McLeer, Second Brigade, is
excused from duty at the camp from June
14 to 28 on account of business and at his

14 to 28 on account of business and at his own request.

The following officers of Major-Gen Roe's staff are detailed for duty at National Guard Headquarters at the State Camp. Col. Stephen H. Olin, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. Frederick Phisterer. Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. William H. Chapin and Lieut.-Col. James Wray Cleveland, as inspectors; Lieut.-Col. Edward M. Ward, as quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. Gilford Hurry, as commissary of subsistence, and Major Louis H. Greer, and Major John B. Holland, aides-de-camp.

SECRETARY SHAW ON HORSEBACK He Takes a Ride Every Afternoon on an

Animal of the Hobbyhorse kind. WASHINGTON, April 28.-Following the example of his distinguished chief. Secre tary of the Treasury Shaw goes horseback riding every afternoon at 4 o'clock. But Mr. Shaw does not get half the amount of physical exercise out of this afternoon pastime that President Roosevelt does The latter rides a horse that gallops and trots. Mr. Shaw's is of the hobbyhorse variety and gives the rider about as much exercise as swinging in a hammock.

Whoever selected the Secretary's horse for him must have known that he wented

an easy thing. The animal is what is known as a single-footer and glides along about as fast as an ordinary dog trot, with-out lifting his hoofs more than two inches above the pavement. The Secretary uses a deep Mexican saddle and looks as though he was glued to his horse. He does not ride with the President, but is generally alone, and as he goes skipping along looks like a man doing his duty instead of out for pleasure. for pleasure.

Senator Beveridge is also a daily horse-

Senator Beveridge is also a daily horse-back rider nowadays and something of an expert. He and Secretary Shaw wear soft black hate, just like the President, but neither has a soldier orderly in his

IRON ORE IN PORTO RICO. Dr. Day Says It Will Greatly Enhance the Value of the Island.

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- Dr. David T. Day, chief of the division of mineral resources of the Geological Survey, who has just returned from a trip to Porto Rico. save there is quite a future in iron ore for the island. Just to what extent the ore beds will be productive he cannot yet say, as his inspection was quite superficial, but it will undoubtedly greatly enhance the value of the island. Gold is not found in sufficient of the island. Gold is not found in sufficient quantities to induce anything like an exodus to the island. The method of mining is exceedingly primitive, all of the metal being panned. About four hundred families are engaged in gold mining and the outcome of their efforts is carried to the stores, weighed and given in exchange for food and clothing. Cows, horses and other domestic animals are bartered for in the same manner.

same manner.
The real object of Dr. Day's visit to Porto
Rico was to make a collection of the ores
of the island for the Government exhibit
at St. Louis, and during his short stay he got together a very good display of ores and metals. He found the Porto Ricans, he says, many degrees above the Cubans in intellect and energy and a much better

CARDINAL GIBBONS GOES WEST Meeting of Catholic Prelates in Honor of

Bishop Spaiding. CHICAGO, April 28.-Cardinal Gibbons arrived in Chicago from Baltimore to-day and remained here for several hours. He left for Peoria this afternoon for the consecration services to-morrow morning of

the Cathedral of St. Mary at that place.

The Cardinal has come West chiefly

to be present at the Silver Jubilee cele-bration of the elevation to the episcopacy of the Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding first Bishop of the Peoria Archdiocese, which will take place on Thursday. Cardinal Gibbons on that day will preach the principal jubilee sermon. Archbishop Ire-land will preach the evening sermon. The Roman Catholic clergy and laity of this city during the present week will be the hosts of the prelates and dignitaries who will pass and assemble here taries who will pass and assemble here on their way to and from the Silver Jubiles celebration. Archbishop Riordan of Sac Francisco and other prelates who are in Francisco and other prelates who are in Chicago emphatically state that if there is to be any reunion of prelates it will be one to help build up the Church and who not be an official meeting. It is denied by all the prelates that the case of the Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley will be taken up or

even mentioned by the Bishops here. SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE COXE Senator Platt Has a Talk With the Presi-

dent About It. WASHINGTON, April 28. Senator Place had a talk with the President this morning about the selection of a successor to Judge Coxe of the District Court for the Norther district of New York. Senator Platt at Chairman Dunn of the Republican Stat Central Committee, have been actions bring about the appointment of tongress man Ray, Chairman of the Floure Committee on the Judiciary. President linear velt's first choice for the place was attracted teneral Davies, but he has since bestated for nomination to a place on the Supreme Court bench of New York was In order that there may be no future of the population of sludge Coast to the Central Committee, have been autique

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Philadelphia Arith Charged State Street From the Proceedings of the

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